

clerk, &c., to be employed or connected with the several departments of the government at Washington, shall be appointed from the several States and Territories in proportion to the representation of said States and Territories in the House of Representatives, and the District of Columbia shall be equal to one congressional district.] Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved that the bill be laid on the table; upon which motion the yeas and nays were ordered.

And then, pending the call of the roll, at five minutes past 4 o'clock, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1858.

CONGRESS—MONDAY.

SENATE.—After the presentation of petitions, &c., a joint resolution was passed to authorize certain officers and men engaged in the search for Sir John Franklin to receive certain medals presented to them by the British government. Mr. Hale spoke at some length on the state of affairs in Kansas, and against the Leocompton constitution; but, without concluding his remarks, he yielded the floor; and, after the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Under a special rule adopted for the day a very large number of bills and resolutions were offered, the former being referred to their appropriate committees, and the latter adopted, if no objection was made. Mr. Goode, of Virginia, offered a series of resolutions calling upon the President for certain information concerning the public lands; Mr. Quitman, a resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a navy-yard at Ship Island, Mississippi; Mr. Keitt, a resolution calling upon the President for all the correspondence with France upon the subject of the abolition of privateering. A special committee was ordered to investigate the accounts of the door-keeper of the last House of Representatives. No subject was taken up during the day for discussion.

THE KANSAS DOCUMENTS.

The correspondence and documents on the subject of Kansas which were sent by the President to the Senate on the 22d ult. have now been printed and laid before Congress. We hope they will be carefully read and considered not only by Congress, but by the people, because they reveal a state of things in that Territory which it is essential to understand in order to appreciate fully the policy of the democratic party in reference to the prompt admission of Kansas into the Union as a sovereign State. The Topeka rebellion, as it was during the last Congress, is well recollected; but it is not so well known, or, at all events, it does not appear to be adequately realized, that this rebellion still continues, and that the chief opposition in Kansas to the Leocompton convention and the Leocompton constitution proceeds from those who have been, and are now, in a state of insurrection against the government, and who render necessary in the Territory the constant presence of a military force in order to preserve the peace. While the order-loving residents there have been content to abide by the forms of law, and to seek redress of grievances through the ballot box, the Topeka men profess allegiance to an illegal organization of their own, and refuse absolutely to participate in any election authorized by the recognized authorities of Kansas. Presuming, then, upon their own misconduct, they undertake to claim, with an impudence almost marvellous, that their dogged and rebellious inaction must be allowed to nullify the free action of their patriotic fellow-citizens. They cry out for popular sovereignty with arms in their hands, and rebellion in their conduct. They clamor at the doings of delegates at those election they refused to vote, and they find fault with the Leocompton constitution because they claim already to have a constitution of their own, and seek to persist in the movement which was started at Topeka. We shall take occasion to demonstrate this by extracts from the published correspondence. Gov. Walker's letters leave the subject in no doubt whatever. The Mormons are in rebellion, because they refuse to recognize the authorities of the United States. How far removed from similar rebellion are those persons in Kansas who still claim that the Topeka authorities are the only legal authorities there, and who seek, at every opportunity, to organize some violent movement against the government? "I must close" (writes Gov. Walker on the 15th of last July) "by assuring you that the spirit of rebellion pervades the great mass of the republican party of this Territory, instigated, as I entertain no doubt they are, by eastern societies, having in view results most disastrous to the government and the Union; and that the continued presence of Gen. Harney here is indispensable, as originally stipulated by me, with a large body of dragoons and several batteries." And these are the men—these men whose insurrectionary spirit cannot be kept in subjection without dragoons and batteries—in whose behalf popular sovereignty is invoked, and who set up the plea of their *unalienable* rights in order to prevent Kansas from becoming a quiet and peaceful member of the Union! Rather than recognize the regular government of the Territory, they refuse to vote on any and all subjects, and then denounce the election as invalid, because, from a spirit of rebellion, they have not participated in it! Surely, if those who absent themselves from the polls, through mere neglect or inattention, are bound by the results of the election, they who wilfully absent themselves in consequence of a stubborn opposition to the government must be held bound, also, and should meet with no toleration when they assume to set up their own wrong in order to vitiate the election.

But our purpose now is only to call the attention of our readers to the Kansas correspondence, already printed, with special reference to the proof which it discloses of the rebellious spirit and conduct of those who have given direction to the republican party in the Territory. We are glad to see that a division has now occurred in the ranks of this party, and that the less reckless among them have voted for State officers. This is a favorable indication, and promises the best results. Yet the Topeka legislature (so-called) is said to be now in session in Kansas, and to have received a message from the Topeka governor. We can hardly believe that it will attempt to enact laws or do anything else than repeat the force of declaring the Topeka constitution and government to be still subsistent, and then adjourn to a future day, in order to see whether Congress will decide for Leocompton or Topeka. On this point we do not think they will remain long in doubt.

Thomas F. Meagher, esq., requests us to say that he is not the Buchanan by the letter recently addressed to President Buchanan by Gen. William Walker.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF MEXICO.

The intelligence by mail, received at New Orleans by the last arrival from Vera Cruz, fully sustains the telegraphic announcement of the unhappy and distracted condition of Mexico. Instead of the prevalence of quiet as a consequence of Comonfort's coup d'état of December, general dissatisfaction seems to prevail outside of the limits of the city of Mexico, and several States are preparing to wage war against the destroyer of the constitution. In the mean time, Comonfort is endeavoring to organize an army out of the materials furnished by the city of Mexico, and both parties are evidently preparing for a civil war.

It appears that the breaking up and dispersion of the federal Congress was followed by the issue of a violent manifesto by a portion of its members against the provisional dictatorship. This was signed by eighty-six members, and subsequently by others as they made up their minds to which party they would adhere. They denounce the act of Comonfort as "the most scandalous crime recorded in the national annals" of Mexico, and "protest, before the civilized world, against the tyranny of force." They appeal, finally, "to the governors and legislatures of the republic to remain faithful to their promises and to the welfare of the nation, to repudiate the revolutionary plan proclaimed at Tacubaya, and to lead the forces of their several States for the preservation of constitutional order." This was immediately followed by a manifesto from the dictator himself, moderate enough in its tone, in which he takes the position that the coup d'état was forced upon him against his will, and that he had adopted it as "a last effort" to save the constitution. The idea of suspending or overturning a constitution in order "to save" it is one of the very latest discoveries of the age, even in Mexico, we imagine.

The protests from the various States against this revolution and usurpation are most emphatic. The State of Guanajuato was the first to move. It declines to acknowledge the revolutionary government called into being by the brigade of Zuloaga; calls upon the other States of the confederacy to form a league for the purpose of re-establishing constitutional order; names General Parodi as commander-in-chief of the forces of that State; invites the Congress to meet at Guanajuato, where it can continue its functions under the constitution; and declares that all who co-operate with the revolutionary movement at the capital, or in any way support it, shall be treated as traitors. The same or similar manifestos were issued by the proper authorities in the States of Querétaro, Jalisco, Oajaca, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Nuevo Leon, and Coahuila, and finally by Vera Cruz, which at first gave in its adhesion to Comonfort. The protest of Vera Cruz declares that the objects of the plan of Comonfort—that of preventing the reign of anarchy—have not been attained; that, under the present state of things, the liberal principles of the State of Vera Cruz cannot be maintained; that the constitution of 1857 may yet serve as the bond of the union; and that the threatening condition of the relations of Mexico with Spain demands that the union be preserved; therefore, that State ceases to recognize any other center of the federal union than that designated by the constitution of the last year.

Following all these movements, we find that Gen. Parodi, already mentioned, who is styled "general-in-chief of those States which have resolved to preserve constitutional order," has issued a proclamation calling upon the States to repudiate the revolutionary government of Comonfort, and made a levy of troops. How far it will be responded to cannot be known until the receipt of later accounts. It is apparent, however, that the coalition against the provisional dictator is already very strong, and it is a reasonable presumption that he will soon be stripped of his power, and driven from the position he now holds.

Simultaneously with this open outbreak in Mexico, we find that Santa Anna is reported to be at Havana, and that Spain, regarding the mediation of England and France at an end, is actively preparing an expedition against Mexico. In the city of Mexico it is charged that Comonfort is being used as an instrument by the "retrogrades," who only await a favorable moment to get rid of him and declare for Santa Anna. That the exiled dictator has a party in Mexico is well known, but the experiment of Comonfort has shown it to be too weak to sustain itself against the coalition already embracing many States.

From this account, it is apparent that Mexico never was in a worse condition than at present. Her treasury is exhausted, and the Minister of Finance was seeking to replenish it by the sale of the credit of the nation at the rate of five hundred dollars for ten. In the capital there is a dictatorship; in the States a war is ready to break out against the central power. Can imagination picture a more complete condition of anarchy? Mexico is indeed a very sick man.

It will be observed by the readers of our highly respected cotemporary, who professes to give "fair play" in its columns to all sides, that in quoting from the official report of the proceedings of the Indiana democratic State convention, it undertakes to alter the official report in a certain respect, so as to sustain its view of the action of that convention. Having brought the Sentinel forward as its witness, we must question the *Intelligencer's* right to discredit it. We take the liberty, also, to refer our neighbor to the account of the proceedings of the convention as published in the Chicago Times, an account purporting to have been furnished by a special correspondent of that paper. The resolution appears in its columns in precisely the form in which it is represented by the Sentinel to have been passed. It strikes us that these two witnesses are of much higher authority than the inference of the *Intelligencer* that the reporter must have fallen into error. The resolution, in its corrected form, appears in yesterday's daily impression of the *Intelligencer* for the first time, and then only in juxtaposition with the statement that it must have been reported erroneously. We assure our neighbor that we feel no solicitude about this matter except that we have our political friends correctly represented.

We regret to find that the *Intelligencer* has deviated so far from its hitherto uniform course as the true friend of "law and order" as to still countenance those persons who, by its own showing, intruded upon a public meeting at Detroit, and endeavored to interrupt its proceedings.

REDUCED RATES OF POSTAGE TO AUSTRIA, &c. IN FRANCE.

We are requested to give notice that a new postal convention was concluded between the governments of France and Austria on the 3d of September last, by which certain changes have resulted in the rates of postage upon correspondence exchanged by the way of France, between the United States and Austria and the countries to which Austria serves as an intermediate point.

The rates to be levied in the United States on and after the 1st of February, 1858, upon letters addressed to the following countries and places, by French mail, will be as follows, viz:

Austria and its States, and the city of Belgrade, 21 cents the single rate of 1 ounce or under, *prepayment optional*, being full to destination.

Moldavia, Ionian Islands, Adriatic, Seres, Sophia, Rutchuk, Autivari, Scio, Bourgas, Canes, Durazzo, Janina, Larissa, Prevesa, Sinope, Tenedos, and Valona, 30 cents the single rate of 1 ounce or under, *prepayment optional*, being full to destination.

Montenegro, Servia, (except Belgrade,) and cities in European Turkey, other than those enumerated above, or in the "Tables of Postages to Foreign Countries," 21 cents the single rate of 1 ounce or under, *prepayment required*, being full to the Austrian frontier only.

Postmasters should note these changes of rates upon their tables of postages to foreign countries.

The Fredericksburg (Va.) Recorder says that Governor Wise "is now preparing a second and more elaborate exposé of his views" than that embraced in his letter to the Tammany Society.

The democratic legislative caucus of Kentucky have nominated J. B. Major, editor of the Frankfort Yeoman, for public printer of that State; Dr. Vallandigham for librarian; and Col. J. W. South for keeper of the State penitentiary.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET OF INDIANA.

Secretary of State—Daniel McClure.
Auditor of State—John W. Dodd.
Treasurer of State—N. F. Cunningham.
Superintendent of public instruction—Samuel L. Rugg.
Attorney General—Joseph E. McDonald.
Judge of supreme court—Samuel E. Perkins, Andrew Davidson, James M. Hanna, James L. Worden.

THE NEWS BY THE STEAMER AMERICA.

The America brings Liverpool dates to the 24 inst. and three days later news than heretofore received. Among the passengers were Col. Charles Burghal, of Philadelphia, bearer of despatches for the United States government from Paris, and Mr. Allibone and family, of Philadelphia.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The British revenue returns for the year show a decrease in receipts for the last quarter of about £80,000 sterling, and a decrease on the year of about £1,800,000 sterling. This decrease principally arises from reduced taxation, although the commercial depression had a material influence towards the close of the year.

The official programme of the ceremonies to be observed on the marriage of the Princess Royal appears in the Court Circular. The wedding is definitely fixed for January 25th.

The London Times reviews the report of the United States Commissioner for Indian Affairs, and endorses the policy which looks to the civilization of the Indians in America.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.—In London, on the 30th, there was a slightly increased demand for money to meet the requirements at the end of the year, and also a more extensive inquiry springs up for silver to export to India, which gave rise to an impression that a reduction of discount would render the demand to the East.

The terms of a loan proposed to be raised by the Norwegian government are understood to have been arranged with Baring & Co. The loan will be small, but the precise amount is not fixed.

On Thursday some little disappointment was felt that a further reduction in the rate of discount was not made by the Bank of England, but it was supposed that the measure was postponed until after the payment of the January dividends, and there was only a slight demand for money at the bank.

No new failures had occurred, and the year closed more favorably than was anticipated.

The West India mail steamer had arrived with over £1,000,000 in specie.

The joint stock banks have reduced their rate of allowance on deposits to 4 per cent.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CANTON.

The London Times says: By the present time, probably, Canton has been attacked and captured. It has been determined to make the capture of Canton in the south. The British Emperor, the capture of Canton by the expulsion of the English traders from Shanghai, then, indeed, matters will grow serious; and must have been justly punished. It is possible that hostilities may be confined to the operations which were to be commenced in the south. The British force seems to be sufficient for the purpose of retribution at Canton. "In a few days," says our correspondent, "we may reasonably expect to have 700 guns and 7,000 men in these waters. Of the latter we shall be able, probably, to land 4,000. The 'blue jackets' were being drilled for service on land. We learn that the French have also determined to resort to hostilities against the Chinese. It should be remembered beforehand that such a union is by no means analogous to the combined operations in the Crimea.

There is no military convention. Baron Gros has with him a naval force, from which he can land 600 men. He has, therefore, resolved to join in the operations against Canton. Thus we shall have the singular spectacle of two nations simultaneously prosecuting hostilities against the same people on different grounds, and without any formal convention or alliances. In fact, the two expeditions may be looked upon as entirely separate. It is well understood that the Americans are to retain their position of looking on.

THE LITVANIANS. The process of working down towards the water will be formally commenced for the sixth time to-day or Monday. No less than eleven presses are against the aft cradle and ten against the forward one. One of the former is of enormous strength and dimensions.

FRANCE.—The Paris *Comptoir* boldly defends the system which the French government had adopted of purchasing negroes on the coast of Africa and carrying them to compulsory service in the French Antilles, and argues that in no other manner can prosperity be restored to them, and ridicules the opposition of English philanthropists. However, a despatch from Paris says there is no doubt that the Emperor will not renew the contract for supplying the French colonies with negroes.

Mr. Carroll Spence, United States minister at Constantinople, arrived in Paris on the 28th.

SPAIN.—A letter from Spain says that it appears certain that the Spanish government will consider the mediation of England and France the Mexican affair as broken off. It is well understood that the English have no doubt that the Emperor will not renew the contract for supplying the French colonies with negroes.

Mr. Carroll Spence, United States minister at Constantinople, arrived in Paris on the 28th.

FRANCE.—A Berlin letter says that the American crisis caused serious effects on the commerce of Thuringia that the government of Weimar thought it necessary to announce an extraordinary session of the Diet to regulate commerce. Arnika, which is the principal town of the Grand Duchy, contains a great number of stocking-weaving establishments, the productions of which are exported to the United States via Hamburg.

DRUNKARDS, DRUNKARDS, AWAKE!—Save yourselves, fathers, mothers, brothers, and friends from a drunkard's fate and a drunkard's grave; restore them to themselves, to you, in this world, and to such a better world, as they may. Delay not, the remedy is now in your power; you can administer with or without his knowledge, with the same benefit and saving cost, and without any other preparation, than the great and most inveterate drunkard of interesting drinks to gradually create a perfect and thorough change in the system, and thus to be free of all desire, adding and giving tone, vigor, strength, cheerfulness, and activity to mind and body. Induced by many who have been ruined in home, health, and position, and now have regained their position by the use of this compound, to make it known to the world, and save many a family brother, will compound it for any who may order it at \$3 per bottle, or two bottles \$5, and forward it, by express or otherwise, to any part of the Union. Directions accompany the bottles. Address: J. P. ESTABROOK, M. D., Baltimore, Md. P. O. Office.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION AND THE OCEAN

Post; by Thomas Raper, Price \$2. A new and important. Just published and for sale at

TAYLOR & MAURY'S Bookstore, near 9th st.

LOCAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.—This model house for the amusement of the public is now completely finished, and we are pleased to learn, on the first night of success. The most fashionable and distinguished of our officials, and the journeymen among us, are to be seen in its cozy boxes or comfortable orchestra seats, and the early hours at which the performances are terminated enables party-goers to pass the early part of the evening there, and then to mingle in the gaieties of the season. The management is the more popular "in society" because it is already evident that families can witness the performances with the certainty that nothing will be said or done on the stage of an exceptional character. Excellent order is also maintained among the audience, and the performances proceed with the regularity of clock-work.

Last evening Agnes Robertson, the "Fairy-star" of the theatrical firmament, again appeared before a metropolitan audience, who gave her an enthusiastic welcome. She is indeed an artist of wonderful abilities, and is deservedly a favorite wherever she goes.

Mr. Bourcault also made his appearance as Sir Charles Colstrom, in his own clever comedy, "Used Up," and represented the emuul cleverly with admirable fidelity. It is very pleasing to witness the creator of a part perform it, and the public will be pleased to learn that Mr. Bourcault will appear in several of the many excellent plays which he has written. The crowded house last night is a proof that the Washington play-goers will patronize meritorious performances.

The bill for this evening is an unusually attractive one, and will doubtless attract a full house. Both Bourcault and Agnes Robertson will appear.

REPORTERIAL AWARD.—The United States Agricultural Society having offered a bronze medal to the reporter who would give the best and most graphic account of the trial of reapers and mowers at Syracuse in July last, there was a warm competition among the gentlemen of the press then and there in attendance. Their reports were referred to the executive committee, who gave the reports submitted to them a careful consideration, and finally were unanimous in deciding in favor of those written by Henry S. Olcott, esq. of New York.

The medal was accordingly awarded, at the recent meeting of the society in this city, to Mr. Olcott, who probably owed his success to his having received a thorough scientific agricultural education, which enabled him to describe the machines and their manner of operating with accuracy and precision.

A POETICAL GEM.—Among other autographic souvenirs left in the metropolis by Dr. Mackay, during his recent visit, was the following delightful sonnet sent by him to our accomplished contributor, Miss M. J. Windle. We accidentally met with a copy in the possession of one of that lady's friends, and have taken the liberty of transferring it to our columns.

POETRY.

For fortune, with a smiling face,
Strews roses on our way;
When shall we stop to pick them up?
To-day, my love, to-day.
But should she frown with face of care,
Or talk of coming sorrow,
When shall we grieve, if grieve we must?
To-morrow, later, to-morrow!

NUMISMATICS.—We learn that Professor D. E. Groux, who for some years past has resided in this city, intends to leave in a few weeks for Europe, to conclude his arrangements for the publication of his "Numismatical History of the United States," which will contain engravings of all the medals and coins ever struck in this country, with their histories. Before leaving, the Professor intends offering his large collection of coins and medals in a raffle, a few chances in which yet remain untaken.

RECEPTION OF THE RESOLUTE.—We regret to learn that this magnificent painting will be removed from the city in a few days, and advise all who have not seen it to lose no time in paying it a visit. The President, several of the diplomatic corps, and many naval officers, with numerous citizens, have subscribed for engravings of this memorable event, so admirably transferred to canvas.

THE OLD HALL.—The graphic historical sketch of the old hall of the House of Representatives which appeared in the Albany Evening Journal was written (we learn from that paper) by the Hon. H. B. Stanton, of Seneca Falls, New York.

PROFESSOR HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution, was present at the annual meeting of the Albany Institute, at Albany, New York, on Wednesday last, and was publicly welcomed to his native city.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The court met yesterday morning, and the sealed verdict in the case of the United States vs. John Fay, William Hurdle, Joseph Murphy, Thomas Venable, and William Moore, for riot in the Fourth Ward in October last, was read. All of them, with the exception of Murphy, were found guilty, and were remanded for sentence.

REV. MARION NOBLE, who has for two years past been absent as chaplain to the frigate Congress, preached on Sunday in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, which he was the pastor of before his departure.

THE HEALTH of the city during the month of December was unusually good. The commissioner of health reports only fifty-six deaths, of which sixteen were of consumption.

THE ANNUARY CELEBRATION to-day of the Washington Young Men's Christian Association promises to be of unusual interest. It will be held at the Smithsonian Institution, and addresses will be delivered by the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, and R. C. McCormick, esq. of New York.

FIRE.—There was an alarm of fire yesterday morning, which proceeded from the burning of a chimney in the first ward. No damage done.

NEW AND VALUABLE WORKS.

Just published by LITTLE, BROWN, & CO.,
Law and Foreign Bookellers, 112 Washington street, Boston.

AGASSIZ'S NATURAL HISTORY.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the Natural History of the United States of America. By Louis Agassiz. First Monograph in three parts: I. Zoology on Classification. II. North American Terrestrial. III. Embryology of the Turtle, with thirty-four plates. 2 vols. 4to. Price \$24.

Orders received for the whole work only, to be comprised in two volumes. A limited number of copies printed.

PIERCE'S ANALYTIC MECHANICS.

Physical and Celestial Mechanics; developed in four Systems of Analytic Mechanics. Celestial Mechanics, Potential Physics, and Analytic Morphology. By Benjamin Pierce. Part I. Analytic Mechanics. In one vol. 4to. Price \$7.50.

GASSNER'S THEORIA MOTUS.

Theory of the Motion of the Heavenly Bodies. Moving about the Sun in Conic Sections. A Translation of Gassner's Theoria Motus, with an Appendix. By Charles Henry Davis. 1 vol. 4to. \$5.

THERSON'S DIPLOMATIC HISTORY.

The Diplomatic History of the Administration of Washington and Adams, 1789-1801. By William Henry Trescott. 1 vol. 8vo. \$1.25.

BRITISH POETS—EDITED.

The Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott. Edited by Professor Child. With a memoir of the Author, and portrait. 12 vols. 8vo. \$6.75.

SCOTT'S POEMS—POCKET EDITION.

The Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott. MINIATURE EDITION, in blue and gold. Portrait. 3 vols. \$2.25.

Jan. 19—5000.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING ALL OUR IM-

mediately low prices, many articles below their cost. We desire the room for large spring supplies.

Our price only, marked in plain figures, hence no purchases is overcharged.

We are not opening any new accounts.

It is our purpose to make our trade as near a cash business as possible without disturbing the present relations which have existed between many of our customers and ourselves. It is a long series of years.

FERRY & BROTHER.

"Central Store," west building, opposite Court-Market.

Jan. 14—10000.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, New York, Jan. 16, 1858.

The General-in-chief, with the approval of the War Department, orders the reinforcements for the army of Utah, designated in general orders No. 1 of the 8th inst.

1. Band & companies of the 2d regiment of dragoons, now at Fort Leavenworth.

2. Sixty-four enlisted men of company A, engineer soldiers, (with company organization,) to be commanded by First Lieutenant Andrew J. Hopalong, corps of engineers, with Brevet Second Lieutenant Edward P. Alexander, of the same corp, as lieutenant.

The engineer department will give the necessary orders to put this detachment in position, at Fort Leavenworth, in good time; and will immediately detail an officer of the corps for duty on the staff of the officer commanding the army of Utah.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant-General Scott: IRWIN McDOWELL, Assistant Adjutant-General.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, January 16.—The advice from Kansas relative to the recent election held in that Territory continues of a contradictory character.

The Leavenworth Times of the 9th inst. says the reports from the different parts of the Territory indicate the success of the entire free-State ticket; while the vote against the Leocompton constitution will probably exceed 15,000.

The Lawrence correspondent of the Democrat of this city says that, as far as heard from, the free-State party has secured thirty-one out of the forty-four representatives, and fourteen out of the fifteen senators, and the vote against the constitution is about equal to that polled at the October election. A gentleman who left the Territory on the 11th states that it was then believed that the democratic State ticket was elected.

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—A gentleman who has just arrived from Kansas states that Calhoun commenced counting the returns of the first election on Tuesday, and that, when completed, a messenger would be despatched to Washington with the constitution and a statement of the returns. He further states that Calhoun would not leave the Territory until the result of the second election, which is still doubtful, is known.

Nebraska Politics.

BERLIN, (Iowa), Jan. 16.—The Omaha Nebraskan of the 6th inst. contains an account of a split in the Nebraska legislature. Twenty-one members of the assembly and eight of the council had gone to Florence, while the majority of both houses remain at Omaha in possession of the journal.

Letter from Genesee.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—By the arrival of the schooner "Tallahassee" from St. Paul, with dates to the 6th inst. it is stated that that port was blockaded. A change in the government had taken place, and the peace negotiations were progressing favorably, and hopes were entertained that the revolution would soon be at an end.

Reported Death of Capt. T. L. Brent, U. S. Army.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—The Republican learns that Capt. T. L. Brent, assistant quartermaster in the United States army, died at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on Wednesday, Capt. Brent was a Virginian by birth, and had been connected with the service for nearly twenty years.

The Admission of Kansas.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 15.—Both branches of the legislature of Alabama have unanimously resolved to authorize the governor to call a State convention, if Congress refuses to admit Kansas into the Union with the Leocompton constitution.

Destructive Fire at Clinton, Illinois.—BLOOMINGTON, Jan. 15.—A destructive fire occurred at Clinton, Illinois, about three o'clock this morning. The loss is estimated at from \$500 to \$600,000. The loss was only partly covered. It is supposed to have commenced by a burglar setting fire to a jewelry store which he had robbed of \$200 previously.

Burglar Arrested.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Chambers Johnson, the noted burglar, who stole \$35,000 from the Bank of the State of New York a few years since, was caught on Saturday night in the act of robbing a store in Duane street, in this city.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, (Va.), Jan. 18.—The legislature to-day elected Wm. L. Jackson lieutenant governor.

The Jury in the Smith Murder Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—The case of Smith for the murder of Carter was given to the jury this evening, but not having determined upon a verdict at 6 o'clock, the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Cotton firm—sales 2,000 bales. Flour firm—10,500 barrels; State, \$4 25 a \$4 50; Ohio, \$4 75 a \$4 90; southern, \$4 60 a \$4 85. Wheat heavy—sales 8,000 bushels; southern red declined 2 cents, and quoted \$1 12 a \$1 18; white, \$1 25 a \$1 35. Corn lower—sales 18,000 bushels; white, 1 cent lower and quoted \$1 72 cents; yellow, 70 a 71 cents. Sugar heavy—sales 53 a 54 cents. Molasses heavy—26 a 28 cents. Coffee—\$4 a 104 cents. Turpentine firm. Rice declined 1 cent. Provisions generally unchanged.

\$100,000 SILK AND FANCY DRESS

goods at retail for cash, for thirty days only.

Messrs. HOOD, BROS. & CO. respectfully announce to the ladies of Washington, Oregon, and elsewhere, that they have just received from New York a magnificent assortment of